

[THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1768.]

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE

[NUMB. 2216.]



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 13, 1767.  
Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age	High-rises	H. M.	H.
THURSDAY	6	3	after 5	55 before 7
FRIDAY	7	3	5	54
SATURDAY	8	4	5	53
SUNDAY	9	5	5	52
MONDAY	10	6	5	51
TUESDAY	11	7	5	49
WEDNESDAY	12	7	5	48

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	75. od.	Beef per Barrel	491. od.
Flour	205. od.	Pork	703. od.
Brown Bread	185. od.	Salt	35. od.
West-India Rum	35. 10d.	Bohea Tea	45. 6d.
New-England ditto	25. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	25. 10d.
Muscovado Sugar	505.	Bees Wax	15. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	75. od.	Nut Wood	35. 10d.
Molasses	15. 10d.	Oak ditto	25. 10d.

**Dirck Lefferts,**  
HAS for Sale, a Quantity of NEW-YORK RUM. 16 19

TO BE SOLD,  
BY HENRY C. BOGART,  
Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;  
**CHOICE Muscovado Sugars in**  
Hogheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum, Molasses, and a few Bales of Cotton, just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, A Treatise, intitled,

**A COMPANION for the YOUNG**  
PEOPLE OF NORTH-AMERICA, particularly recommended to those within the Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, calculated for the Promotion and Furtherance of Christian Decorum among Families, and to excite a laudable and Christian Emulation among young People, to pursue the Paths that lead to real Religion: By attempting to discover the Beauties of a virtuous Life, and remove all Objections against being early Religious.  
By AHIMAAZ HARKER,  
CANDIDATE for the MINISTRY.

Just Published and to be sold,  
AT Garrat Rappalje's, near the Fly-Market, Nicholas Bogert, Ofwego-Market; and Garrat Abel, near Coenies-Market; A New English Version of the Psalms of David, suited to the Tunes used in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Churches, together with their Catechism, Confession of Faith, Liturgy, &c. &c.—Also Dutch Folio Bibles, and other Dutch Books, to be had at said Bogert's. 15 18

To be let, the first of May next,  
A FRONT Store-Room, the best Stand in Town for a Merchant, with two Rooms above; also Dicing, &c. Inquire of the Printer, at the Exchange. 10 13

TO BE LET,  
THE House in the Fly, wherein Mr. Thomas Perry, now lives, from the first Day of May next.—Inquire of ISAAC GOMEZ, next Door to Mr. John Keating's. 15 18

TO BE SOLD,  
**A Very good Planta-**  
tion in Hanover, in the County of Morris and Province of New-Jersey, containing Three Hundred and Sixty Acres, whereon are two Dwelling-Houses, one of them a very good new House; a good large Barn, two good Orchards, the Land well timbered, and there is mowed thereon at present, yearly, about four Score Loads of good Hay, and well watered, situate about Twenty-three Miles from New-York. Whoever has a mind to purchase may apply to Peter Smith, who now lives on the Premises, and will give a good Title for the same.  
15 18 PETER SMITH.

TO BE LET,  
A Convenient Dwelling House, on the West-Side of the Old-Slip.—Inquire of HENRY CRUGER. 15 18

From the London Prints to January 26, brought by Capt. Smith, who arrived at Boston the 9th Inst. in five Weeks from London, we have the following Intelligence, viz.

R O M E, November 23.  
THE ambassador from the republick of Venice at this court, has received, by the last courier, the following news: In the province of Montenero, which is tributary to the grand signor, and which borders upon the Venetian Dalmatia, a foreigner, who has gone by the name of Stefano, and for some time exercised the profession of a physician in that province, has publicly declared himself to be the Czar Peter III. pretending that the report of his death was designedly spread at the time, but he had found means to escape from his prison. Under favour of this name, and seconded by the Caloyers, schismatick Greek monks, who have great influence over the inhabitants, he has got himself publicly acknowledged for the Czar, not only by the people, but likewise by the bishop and all the other orders; so that he is already at the head of some thousand soldiers. It is reckoned, that in the province of Motenero, there are 30,000 men able to bear arms; and his situation is very advantageous, because he is inclosed by inaccessible mountains. The people there are extremely attached to the name of Moscovite, as well on account of the conformity of their religion, as because the sovereigns of Russia have always employed the necessary means to maintain a great influence amongst them. The pretended Peter III. is said to be a man of spirit, a fine figure, and seems to abound in money, which he distributes with profusion to his soldiers. It is added, that the republick of Venice, fearing the consequences of this enterprise, have sent orders for the immediate march of all the infantry and other troops from Dalmatia to Cataro, a town of that province, which is not above a mile from Montenero.

L O N D O N,  
Dec. 22. Recent letters from Constantinople mention, that the port had received authentick advice of an intended insurrection by the malcontents of Georgia.

Extract of a Letter from Naples, Nov. 12.  
"The expulsion of the Jesuits from this kingdom, which has been some time expected, has at length taken place. Yesterday, at the setting-in of the evening, the garrison of this capital was under arms, and the six houses of Jesuits were invested by the civil officers, and a party of grenadiers. Six of the principal magistrates also went to each of the houses, and fixed a seal on all the rooms. About midnight ten companies of grenadiers, and two hundred horsemen, posted themselves in different parts of the city, where they pressed a number of carriages, and sent the Jesuits in them, guarded by a party of horse, to Pozzuoli, where vessels were waiting to transport them out of the kingdom. Every Jesuit was allowed to take his portmanteau, which was not examined. A party of soldiers is left in each of the houses, till further orders are received from the King. The ships have not yet sailed from Pozzuoli, being detained by contrary winds; two armed galleys in this Port have orders to join them, but the port they are bound to is not known."

Dec. 24. We are credibly informed that, in order to keep the royal navy on a respectable footing, the sum of 277,954l. will be granted for the repairing, and building thereof, for the service of the ensuing year.

Dec. 26. We hear from Guernsey, that upwards of 500 English sheep are constantly fed in the neighbourhood of Rouen, in Normandy, and their number kept up by fresh supplies from this kingdom, for the benefit of their woollen manufactures carried on there.

It is estimated that the ensuing Election will cost the various Candidates at least one million sterling.

Dec. 28. It is said an ambassador at the Hague, not being able any longer to penetrate into the affairs of a cabinet, now governed by Prussian politics,

is very much dissatisfied on the occasion, and it is expected, he will not stay much longer.

A certain great man, we are told, sent up word lately to town, insinuating that another great man should on no account be removed from a considerable employment; but it is added, that the personage thus distinguished by his friendship, replied, "Lord — is very much obliged to Lord — for his good offices, but he scorns to depend upon any body for support but himself."

The price of boroughs is now encreased to 4000 guineas, and it is thought they will be still dearer, in some places, before the general election.

Dec. 29. By a gentleman arrived in town from Perth-Amboy, in America, we are informed, that a manufactory of shaloons and serges, very good in quality, has lately been set on foot there; and at Staten-Island they make blankets, ticking, &c. sufficient to supply the country round.

Numbers of our manufacturers are daily shipping themselves off for the happy regions of America.

Dec. 31. There have been near forty ships of different nations, lost lately in a hurricane at Cadiz.

Letters from the West of England inform, that the clothing business was never known at so great a stagnation as at present; and that many thousands of poor people, usually employed in that branch, were starving for want of work.

Jan. 1. It is talked, that a new board of trade and plantations will be appointed in a few days.

We are told from Naples, that though the populace in that part of the city, are the most superstitious of any in Europe, yet they testified to a man the greatest indignation against the Jesuits at their late embarkment; and even seemed rejoiced at their expulsion. To prevent any tumult, however, besides the garrison, which was drawn out under arms, all the cannon of the several forts around that metropolis, were pointed at the city, and every other measure taken for the preservation of the public tranquillity.

Jan. 2. Riphard Hawkshaw Losack, Esq; is appointed Lieutenant-general and Governor of all his Majesty's Leeward Chribbee islands in America.

Whatever alterations take place, we are told that his grace the Duke of Grafton will most certainly continue at the head of the treasury.

Yesterday afternoon Henry Potts, Esq; Secretary to the General Post-Office, took a coach in St. Paul's Church-yard, to go to his house in Pall Mall; and having ordered the coachman to stop at the Pastry-cook's shop the corner of Spring-gardens, when the man opened the coach door, he found Mr. Potts dead.

Some letters from the Hague advise, that couriers are frequently arriving there from Berlin, which causes much speculation among the politicians in Holland.

It is said that two deputies from Corfica are daily expected, in order to lay some very material affairs before the government.

Jan. 2. We are informed, that there are upwards of 400 Manufacturers in the clothing trade, now almost starving, with their families in Gloucester only.

Jan. 8. It is confidently said that a bill for triennial Parliaments will be brought into an Hon. House this session, and strongly supported; several members being resolved to take this method of recommending themselves to their constituents at the ensuing general election, in preference to bribery and corruption.

Jan. 9. It is said that our court has lately remonstrated by his Excellency Sir James Gray, at Madrid, against the number of forts now building by the Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Mobile, in West-Florida.

Jan. 11. It is reported, that the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will soon be created an Earl. Some private letters from Genoa say, the treaty with France for sending a body of auxiliary troops to Corfica for occupying the garrisons of the republic, in that island is entirely broke off.



Dec. 30. A most audacious insult upon humanity, and the laws of this country, having been committed by a certain Nobleman and his Agents, the following particulars thereof have been made public. A reputable house-keeper's daughter was inveigled away and ill-treated, by those persons on the 16th December, when a well-dressed woman and a man, who since appears, to be a Jew, went to the shop kept by the young woman (a milliner) who, with her sister, bore unblemished characters, and after paying for some goods, which the woman purchased, she, under pretence that a lady of fortune, wanted a considerable quantity of millinery goods, inveigled the young woman to the house of a great man: Here the young woman waited a long time, expecting to see the pretended lady, but at last instead thereof, she was accosted by the above great man, who beginning to treat her with indecency, it gave her the first alarm of her unfortunate situation: At this house she was kept a close prisoner several days, during which time she refused all sustenance, or once going to rest, for fear of the unhappy consequences, which soon after happened. Her seducers finding she could not easily be brought to their wicked purposes, notwithstanding all the great promises made her, therefore privately conveyed her down to the great man's country seat, where, after using every probable art and stratagem that could be invented to procure her own consent to be debauched, they at last stripped her naked, and, (notwithstanding the utmost efforts she could make) they forcibly put her in bed to her ravisher. In the mean time whilst this scene of iniquity was transacting, the parents and friends of this unhappy young woman, were of consequence greatly alarmed at her long absence, as it was only pretended she was to go as far as Shore-ditch: and, notwithstanding the strictest search for many days, they could not get the smallest intelligence of her situation, which caused in them a trouble and anxiety much greater than can by words be properly expressed. However, a very few days since, a bank note was sent from an unknown person to the young woman's father, and a letter, in which it was declared, she was well in health, but not the least hint of the place of her residence was given. From some circumstances however, attending the receipt of this letter, and some other informations, the young woman's place of confinement was first found out, and afterwards the whole scene of iniquity was discovered: and thereupon, pursuant to an order obtained from Lord Mansfield, her inhuman keeper was obliged to deliver her up to her afflicted parents. Upon the young woman's release, information on oath was directly made before John Fielding Esq; of the above particulars, and, in consequence thereof, warrants being issued out against the parties concerned in this inhuman affair, the wicked woman who first inveigled the young woman from her house, was secured, and being carried before Sir John, an attorney appeared in her behalf, and offered any bail that should be required: but this being justly refused, she was committed to prison. Also a number of peace officers surrounded the above great man's house in order to take him into custody if he could be found. Likewise messengers were dispatched to the principal seaports to stop his getting abroad. And it is hoped, that for the sake of public justice, and to prevent the further perpetration of such daring atrocious crimes, that all the parties concerned in this wicked affair will meet with condign punishment.

We are assured that Lord Baltimore\* is now at Orleans in France.

(\* This name is inserted at length in one of the Boston papers, yet it is probably a mistake, for we are informed private letters ascribe the fact to another Lord.)

A noble Lord will be indicted at Kingston assizes, and if he does not appear he will of course be outlawed, and his estates escheated to the crown.

Another correspondent says, that the great man will only keep out of the way till the assizes begin, and then surrender himself for trial.

It is said that no less than 15,000l. bail was offered in behalf of one of the parties concerned in a late affair; but to the honour of the able Magistrate before whom she was carried refused.

Jan. 14. As a reply to the several paragraphs in this and other papers, relating to the treatment of a young lady by a great man, and to prevent groundless insinuations spreading in various companies, we are desirous to assure the impatient public, that no terms of compromise have or will be accepted by the young lady and her father. She therefore, in justice to herself and her sex, is determined that the prosecution begun shall be carried on with spirit and resolution. No letters or paragraphs have been sent either to this or any other papers to be published, by Miss W— or any of her relations or intimate friends. It is far from their intentions to prepossess the public; the cause of truth and virtue need no such support. They only desire to refer the matter to a public trial.

Jan. 22. It is said that the great man, who has lately violated the honour of a virgin, has proposed to compromise the matter by an offer of 5000l. in money, or a settlement of 200l. per annum.

We are told that in case a certain great man is convicted of a certain crime, there is no expectation of his obtaining a pardon.

Dec. 30. It is reported that the Dutch are, at this time, privately transporting large quantities of naval and other stores to their islands of Coracoa and St. Eustatia, in the West-Indies, which causes much speculation among the Coffee-House politicians in Holland.

The Dutch are fitting out six Frigates of 36 guns each, to go out, as pretended, in company with the Triton man of war, upon a New Embassy to the court of Morocco; but it is observable, that each of these Frigates is to be fully manned, and that they are to carry out nine months provisions.

We hear that strong squadrons of ships of war will sail for the West-Indies early in the Spring.

Jan. 12. It is said that the E. of C—m is no longer a Minister; and that the grand coalition will speedily take place: which is effectually to stop all influence of another noble Earl, who is likewise to have no longer any concern in politics, either in the closet, or cabinet, or any where else.

From the West end of the town we hear, that many of the politicians there are of opinion, that in case the intended coalition takes place, it will be but a very short-lived one.

It having been asserted in the papers of Saturday last, that, "A noble Lord has just arrived from a neighbouring nation, which he had rendered too hot for himself by a peremptory speech in the Great Council of that kingdom." We are assured, that this article is not true.

A letter from Kirkwall, in Orkney, mentions it as a very uncommon circumstance, that a large island of ice, 60 feet high, and a mile in circumference, was lately seen driving within a few miles of Tirlile, in the mid-way between Orkney and Shetland, supposed to have come from Hudson's Bay.

Jan. 14. The Spanish ministry have lately had under consideration a plan, by which several new arrangements are to take place in their American settlements, particularly the replacing of the Jesuits at Mexico by a number of other ecclesiastics, who are soon to sail from Europe for that purpose.

Jan. 16. They write from Leghorn, that the total inhabitants of Corsica including foreigners, were said to be seven hundred thousand persons, on whom Paoli intended to lay a capitation tax, to be applied towards enabling them to shake off entirely the Genoese yoke.

By letters from Portugal, we are informed that we must speak very plain English to the prime Minister, before there can be the least likelihood of his listening to our arguments.

It being found by experience, that a temporary imprisonment of prostitutes, is much more dangerous than beneficial to the community; we are informed, that a power will be vested in the Magistrates to transport the most wicked and abandoned to the new acquired Settlements in America. [For their Edification.]

Jan. 19. Yesterday morning died, at his house in Basinghall-Street, Sir Samuel Fluyder Bart. Alderman of Cheap Ward, Member of Parliament for Chippenham, in Wiltshire, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and Colonel of the Yellow Regiment of the City Militia. He served the office of Mayor in 1762. It is said he died worth 900,000l.

Jan. 19. Lord C—m it is said, will be created an Earl before the rising of the parliament, and we are told, that no change in the law will take place before his Lordship's elevation to that dignity.

At the present time the Prussians, Spaniards, and French, are recruiting and buying up arms in the Bishopric of Liege.

Jan. 19. Yesterday Lord Clive set out for the South of France for the recovery of his health.

We hear a Committee of the principal merchants trading to North-America, will this week attend the levee of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on affairs of importance.

They write from Charlestown, South-Carolina, that the people of that province seem unanimously resolved, to follow the example of the Northern provinces, in discouraging the use of foreign superfluities.

Some letters from Savannah in Georgia, advise, that several of the inhabitants there had come to a resolution to encourage the establishment of new manufactures in the province, and in the mean time to supply themselves with those of the Northern Colonies, in preference to any usually imported from Great-Britain.

It is said the resignation of Mr. Conway is but a prelude to three or four more of importance.

We are credibly informed that Orders will soon be given for all the Officers on furlow, belonging to North-America to join their respective Corps.

So great is the scarcity of Votes in the present contests for Members, that we are informed a Candidate gave no less than 1000l. a few days since, for the Fore-horse of a waggon, whose owner has a voice in a certain uncorrupt borough.

Jan. 21. Yesterday Lord Viscount Weymouth kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Secretary of State for the Northern Department in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; who has resigned.

We are authorised to assure the public, that from recent and authentic accounts, the real state of North-America, and particularly of the Provinces of New-England and New-York is that of dutiful acquiescence in the regulations made by the British Government. The Commissioners of the Customs have been received at Boston, with proper respect, and there are the strongest appearance of the continuance of good order through the whole Continent.

The Lord Hyde packet boat, Capt. Goddard is sailed from Falmouth for New-York.

Jan. 22. Wednesday some dispatches of importance were received at the Earl of Shelburne's office from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York.

Jan. 23. Yesterday there was a great levee at St. James's, and also a privy council, said to be relating to some dispatches received from the N. American colonies, which did not break up till near five o'clock.

Though many insinuations have been thrown out to the prejudice of the Americans, it seems from the behaviour of the General Assembly at New-York, that they are ready to acquiesce in every respect to the Mutiny-Act. The same may be said of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly of Georgia.

It is said the Secretary of State for Plantations will have the appointment of all packets to his Majesty's islands and colonies in North-America.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham lies dangerously ill at his seat at Hayes in Kent.

The Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Commons, also lies dangerously ill of a mortification in his leg at his house in Great Russell street.

Jan. 23. His Majesty having signified his pleasure to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the lapels and cuffs of the military uniform frocks, appointed to be worn by the Lieutenants of his Majesty's fleet, be for the future white instead of blue cloth; and that the waistcoats be plain white cloth, with gilt buttons of the pattern now worn, without any lace; the Lieutenants of his Majesty's fleet are directed to conform strictly thereto.

Jan. 26. A letter from Plymouth confirms the account, in Saturday's paper, of the Fame man of war, and Barfleur-sheer-hulk, being driven on the rocks just within the western-point of St. Nicholas's island, in the storm of the 20th inst. and adds "The Fame's masts are all cut by the beard, and it is feared will be lost (notwithstanding all possible assistance from the yard); the hulk is since got off, with little damage, as the Fame was between her and the sand."

St. JAMES'S, January 20, 1768.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Wills Earl of Hillsborough, and Thomas Viscount Weymouth, to be two of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; their Lordships were, this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Gravefend, Jan. 24. Arrived, Betsey, Brown, from Boston; Union, Delen, from Nantucket; Unity, Story, from Philadelphia; Lawrence, from New-York.

At Bristol. From Philadelphia, Prince George, Hathorn: At Plymouth, Falkner and Powell.

The Bethia, Green, from Quebec to London, is arrived at Topham, much damaged.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) Feb. 26.

They write from Pensacola, that a Party of thirty-two Choctaw Indians, had done considerable Damage to the Settlers at Belox; some of whom had been forced to abandon their Plantations. A strong Body of Northern Indians fell upon a hunting Party of Chickesaws, whom they overpowered, by superiority of Numbers, and killed eighteen of them. This is the severest Stroke those faithful Friends and Allies of Great-Britain have met with for many Years past. They strongly suspect that several Frenchmen were among the Enemy.

Capt. Siddal, the Master, and Surgeon of the Grenville-Packet-Boat, all died at Sea in their Passage from Jamaica to Pensacola.

March 4. They write from Pensacola, that the Spanish Troops were at last arrived at New-Orleans; Don Juan Antonio de Ulloa, the Spanish Governor, came up with them from Balise, where he had been for a considerable time; the city and island of New-Orleans, with all that France had left on the continent of North-America, being now in the actual possession of Spain. Most of the French of New-Orleans have left their habitations, and settled on the east side of lake Pontchartrain in West-Florida; resolved, since they cannot live under their own government, to put themselves under the crown of Great-Britain, rather than submit to be ruled by Spaniards, to whom they express the strongest aversion, and treat with the most sovereign con-

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#### PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

On Saturday last George Crohan, Esq; Deputy Superintendent for Indian Affairs, set out from hence for Fort Pitt, where he is to be met by numerous Tribes of the Western Indians, when the Presents of Condolence for the Massacre of their Brethren within this Province, is to be given in Behalf of the Government.

March 21. We hear, that on the first of this Month, a Treaty was to be held by the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Bart. with a large Body of the Six Nations and other Northward Indians, when it is thought a Peace will be concluded between them and the Cherokees, whose Deputies were attending for that Purpose.

#### NEW-YORK, March 24.

Since our last we have received Advice that the following Gentlemen have been chosen Representatives, viz. Daniel Kissam and Zebulon Seaman, Esqrs. for Queen's County; John Thomas and Frederick Philipse, Esqrs. for West-Chester County; George Clinton and Charles Dewit, Esqrs. for Ulster County, and Henry Wessner, Esq; and Mr. Strong for Orange County.

On Friday last the 18th Instant, being the Anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, a numerous Company of the principal Merchants and other respectable Inhabitants of this City, Friends to Constitutional Liberty and Trade, assembled at Mr. Jones's and Mr. Bardin's Taverns, which are nearly adjoining, where Union Flags were displayed and elegant Entertainments provided. When the Company had Dined, by common Consent the Remains of the Entertainment were sent to the poor Prisoners in the Gaol, with a suitable Quantity of Liquor, and some of the Company voluntarily attended, to see it properly distributed. After Dinner the following loyal and patriotic Healths were drank, viz.

1. The King. 2. The Queen. 3. The Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family. 4. The Earl of Chatham. 5. Lord Camden. 6. The Governor and Province. 7. Navy and Army. 8. May the illustrious House of Hanover never want an Heir to rule the British Empire. 9. The spirited Assembly of Virginia, of the Year 1765. 10. The truly patriotic Ministry, and glorious Majority of both Houses of Parliament in 1766. 11. The Friends of America in Great-Britain Ireland and elsewhere. 12. The ingenious and patriotic Author of the Farmer's Letters. 13. The spirited Assembly of Boston. 14. Prosperity to Great-Britain and her Colonies. 15. Prosperity to Ireland. 16. The Friends of Liberty and Trade. 17. May the Merchants and Tradersmen of this City, ever be firmly united to promote the true Interest and Prosperity of the Province. 18. May all Distrust, Fear and Jealousy be entirely removed from Great-Britain and her Colonies, and a perpetual Union and Harmony subsist between them. 19. Success to the American Manufactories. 20. The Liberty of the Press. 21. Unanimity to the Sons of Liberty in America.

A Band of Music was provided, and in the Evening some curious Fireworks played off for the Entertainment of the Company. Every Thing was conducted with proper Decorum, Ease and good Humour, and the Evening was spent in Harmony, Cheerfulness, and a pleasing Flow of social Affections.

The Brig Camden, Capt. Deane, of this Port, who sailed from hence the 16th of November, arrived in 47 Days at Kinsale, and at Liverpool 11 Days afterwards. They met with a dreadful Storm the 19th of December, when they were struck by a terrible Sea, which carried almost every Thing off the Deck, together with the Mate and three other Men, his whole Watch, broke the Tiller, and turned the Vessel almost Bottom upwards. In this distressful Situation, they remained some Time, expecting every Minute would be their last. But providentially the Weather moderated, and after much Hardship and Difficulty, they got safe into Port.

#### Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Batley, Richard Puller, from	Monte-Christo
Sloop Charming Polly, Joshua T. D. St. Croix,	Rhode-Island
Sloop Dolphin, Andrew Langworthy,	Rhode-Island
Sloop Sally and Polly, Andrew Freedy,	Rhode-Island

#### OUTWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Mary, John Sheats, for	Jamaica
Sloop Hester, William Lundes,	St. Croix
Sloop Endeavour, George Ellis,	Philadelphia
Brig Pompey, Jesse Smith,	Hull
Brig Catharine, Nathaniel Lawrence,	Hull
Sloop Sally and Polly, John Freedy,	Rhode-Island

#### CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.

Ship Earl of Hillsborough, R. Shutter, to Belfast and Cambletown	Bristol
Brig King George, John Finglest,	Falmouth
Sloop Polly William Miller,	Madira
Schooner Ann, John Davrell,	Lisbon
Sloop Nancy, John Jacobs,	Rhode-Island
Sloop Nancy, David M'Connel,	North-Carolina
Sloop Defence, Nicholas Veil,	Maryland
Sloop Batley, John Hull,	Rhode-Island

#### A Mathematical Question.

It is required to divide the Number 15 into three Numbers in continual Proportion; so that the Sum of the Squares of the Extremes may be to the Square of the Mean as three to one.

#### IN a few Days the Letters from a

Farmer in Pennsylvania, to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies, (now in the Press) will be ready for Delivery, at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, as also a Treatise, entitled, The Nature and Extent of Parliamentary Power considered, and some other small Tracts, which may be had either separately or stitched together with the Farmer's Letters.

The Gentlemen who incline to take all or any of these Pieces will oblige the Printer if they will be pleased to acquaint him with the Number they want, which shall be sent or reserved for them.

#### JOHN TAYLOR,

Upholsterer and House-Broker, from London;

#### BEGS leave to inform the gentle-

men and ladies, and the public in general of the city of New-York, &c. that he has taken a large commodious house, situate on Cowfoot-hill, in the city of New-York, afore said; where he intends carrying on the above branches in the most neat, elegant and newest taste possible. As the ascerting the different prices of workmanship, is a thing frequently made use of to prejudice the too credulous part of mankind in favour of the advertiser, and is a means of their being exposed to impositions which they at one time or other dearly experience, when too late to remedy; He therefore takes this method of informing them, that whoever shall be pleased to honour him with their favour, may depend on being served with any of the under described articles, with the greatest punctuality, and finished according to the above inserted manner, at the most reasonable rates, viz. Four post, bureau, table, tent, field and turnup bedsteads, with silk and worsted damask, morise, harstene, China, printed cotton or check furnitures; festoon, Venetian, and drapery window curtains, easy chairs, sofas, tent and camp equipages; floor and bed side carpets, feather beds, blankets, quilts and counterpane, scone, chimney, pier and dressing glass in mahogany, carved and gilt frames; card, dining, tea, dressing, and night tables; mahogany and other chairs, fire-irons, brass fenders, shovels, poker and tongs, copper tea-kettles, saucepans, and all manner of chamber, parlour and kitchen furniture too tedious to be mentioned. He likewise proposes where convenience may suit the party, to take in exchange for work executed, any manner of old household furniture, as he intends furnishing houses with the above articles second hand as well as new.

N. B. Plantations, estates, negroes, all manner of merchandize and household furniture bought and sold at public vendue.

FUNERALS decently performed. 16 19

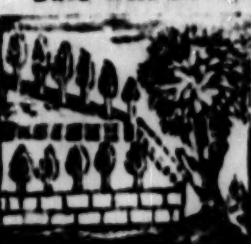
To be sold at public Vendue, on Wednesday the 13th of April, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, or any Time before, at private Sale;



#### A Good House and Lot

of Ground, situate in William-Street, containing in Breadth 25 Feet, and in the Rear 28 Feet three Inches, in Length on the West Side 95 Feet and on the East 90 Feet; now in Possession of John Osborn: Inquire at the House, where any one may agree, and the Title will be good. 16 18

To be sold at Vendue, on Tuesday the 19th Day of April next, on the Premises, in New-Jersey, Bergen County, West of Cavan, at a Place called Pamerepough, within 7 Miles of New-York, at which Time and Place, the Terms of Sale will be made known;



#### A Farm pleasantly situ-

ated between the Lands of Daniel Van Winkle, and Jacob Van Wagoner, adjoining to Hudson's River, and runs to Newark Bay, containing upwards of an Hundred Acres, most of which are Meadow and Wood Land, besides another Lot of above Twenty Acres of Timber Land at Bergen Point. There is on the Farm a good Stone House, with two Rooms and Fire-Places on a Floor, a Bath, a good Well, and two Orchards; and it is very convenient for Fish, Oysters, and Clams, the Sale is made by the Heirs of Barent Speer, deceased. 16 19

New-York, March 21, 1768.

#### T O B E S O L D,

#### A Large Neck of Land lying in

Monmouth County in East New-Jersey, in the Township of Shrewsbury, at Toms-River, in sight of the Sea, and adjoining on a Bay, in which is very fine fishing of all Sorts, Winter and Summer, and very plenty of Oysters, Clams and Mussels. The Neck contains upwards of One Thousand Acres, whereof is at least Four Hundred Acres of the best Sort of Salt Meadow, which bears excellent good Grass; there is a large Piece of between Salt and Fresh Meadow: The Neck lies between two Creeks, a Fence of Three Quarters of a Mile long will fence in the whole; there might be kept on the Neck Three Hundred Head of horned Cattle, Winter and Summer, and at least One Thousand Sheep, and as many Hogs, with a small Expence; there is a large Range adjoining for an out Drift for Cattle. If the above is not sold before the 23d of May next, then the said Neck will be sold at public Vendue on that Day, at the House of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, at Timconck-Bridge: Whoever has a mind to purchase before the Day of Sale, may apply to Abraham Probasco, in Monmouth County, Peter Remsen, in New-York, or Abraham Schenk, at Bushwick, on L. Island. Also to be sold a Saw-Mill belonging to Abraham Schenk, about four Miles distant from the above Neck, standing on a Branch of Tom's-River, with 1500 Acres of fine Land belonging to the Saw-Mill: The Saw-Mill is lately built, and in very good Order, it Rents now for 25,000 Feet of good merchantable Inch Boards, a Year, to be delivered at the Landing, free of all Cost: Any Body that has a mind to purchase the said Mill, may apply to Paul Schenk, in New-York, or Abraham Schenk, in Bushwick, on Long-Island, who will agree on reasonable Terms. 16 19

#### Groves and Stonehouse,

At their Store, opposite Mr. Elias Degraffe, near the Ship-Yards, HAS FOR SALE,

#### JAMAICA Spirits, West-India and

New-York Rum, Geneva in Cases, and all Sorts of Cordials; the best Madeira, Tonic and Fyall Wines, and Port Wine by the Dozen; Rice by the Tierce or less Quantity; Quort Bottles, and empty Cases, and all Kind of Delph and Stone Ware, yellow Dishes by the Crate; Corbs, Loaf Sugar, and Lump do. Mustards, and all Kind of Grocery. 15 19

New-York, March 25, 1768.

#### LOST or stolen, a Gentleman's

Gold Watch Chain, pretty much worn, with two Rows of flat Links; some of the Rings have been newly soldered, and one of the Swivels is wanting.

Whoever gives Intelligence thereof, to Thomas Gordon, Watch-Maker, near the Coffee-House, shall receive a Guinea Reward.

If it has been offered by any one for Sale, 'tis hoped whoever has been applied to, will be so kind as to give Notice as above, and the same Reward shall be paid on discovery of the Person. 16 19

To be sold at publick Vendue, on

Monday the 11th Day of April next, on the Premises;



#### THE Dwelling House

of the late Col. Josiah Ogden, deceased, with a good commodious kitchen, a large well finished vault, a barn, stable, hen-house, and about one acre of land adjoining, situate at Newark; in the county of Essex and province of New-Jersey, upon the river Passaic, about one quarter of a mile from an Episcopal church of England, about three quarters of a mile from a Presbyterian meeting-house, and adjoining to the most public landing in said town of Newark. The house is built of stone, and is in very good repair; it consists of eight rooms, all completely finished, six of them with fire places; one of the other two very large, and peculiarly well calculated for a store-room, the other small and fit only for a bed-room.—The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon; when the terms of sale will be made known; by

DAVID OGDEN,  
JACOB OGDEN, AND  
ISAAC LONGWORTH, } Executors.

Newark, March 21, 1768.

#### PURSUANT to an Act of the Go-

vernor, Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, "entitled an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors;" Notice is hereby given. That we William Klum, Anthony Hoffman and John Van Ness, have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Godfrey Hendrick, late of the County of Albany, Merchant, (an absconding Debtor) And we do pursuant to the Directions of the said Act, hereby require all Persons who are indebted to the said Godfrey Hendrick, by the first Day of June next, to pay unto us the said Trustees, all such Sum and Sums of Money, which they owe to him, and also to deliver unto us, all other Effects of the said Godfrey Hendrick, which they may have in their Hands, Power, or Custody.

Given under our Hands this 11th Day of March, 1768.

WILLIAM KLUM,  
ANTHONY HOFFMAN,  
JOHN VAN NESS.

By Permission of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, this present Evening, being the 24th of March, will be presented,

A TRAGEDY call'd, The

#### FAIR PENITENT.

Alamont, by a GENTLEMAN,

(Being his first Appearance on this Stage.)

Lothario, by Mr. HALLAM,

Horatio, by Mr. DOUGLASS,

Scelio, by Mr. HENRY,

Rossano, by Mr. WOOLLS,

Levinio, by Mrs. DOUGLASS,

Lucilla, by Miss F. STORER,

Calisto, by Miss CHEER.

All ad, singing by Mr. WOOLLS.

To which will be added, (Never acted here) a New Farce, call'd,

#### NECK OR NOTHING.

Slip, by Mr. HALLAM.

Martin, by Mr. MORRIS,

Belford, by Mr. WALL.

Brookwell, by Mr. TOMLINSON,

Sir Harry Harlow, by Mr. HENRY,

Miss Nancy Stockwell, by Miss HALLAM,

Jenny, by Miss STORER,

Mrs. Stockwell, by Mrs. DOUGLASS.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock. Vivant Rex & Regia: No Person on any Pretence whatsoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINES, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Lankdown, at Mrs. Hayes's, in the Area of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes, may be taken of Mr. Broadbent, at the Stage Door.—Ladies will please to send their Servants, to keep their Places, at Four o'Clock.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 2s. GALLERY, 1s.

THE LAST TIME OF NOTICE,

#### TO all those indebted to Corne-

lius C. Wynkoop, by Bond, Note, or Book Debts; that unless they discharge their respective Debts by the first Day of May next, they may depend upon being sued without Distinction. 16 19

Just imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, from London, and will be sold very cheap, by

#### THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

In Smith-Street, two Doors below Mr. Grove Bend's,

#### VARIETY of blond, thread and black

lace, Dutch lace, plain, striped and figured gauze, gauze aprons, black and white figured satins for cloaks, black, plain, spotted and figured modes; Perfumery, cardinal silks, farcetts, plain and figured ribbons, black and white love ribbons; Barcelona handkerchiefs, black cravats, all colours of best Ballantine sewing silk, white and coloured threads, cotton threads, Lisle threads, India cotton; common darning, and white chapel needles; pins, thimbles, variety of new patterns for needle work; white and black catgut, ferret and silk stay laces, nonpareils, tapes, silk serrets, quality and fine binding, silk shoe gallons—braids, shaping gallons, and French braid for stays—galloons for bonnets, satin and mode hats, bonnets, pale pins for the hair; black horn combs, dressing combs, cap wire—fans, crimmings for hats; leather and silk gloves and mittens, quilted petticoats, men's cheap silk stockings, tooth brushes, a dentrice for the teeth, Eau de luce, fans paravents, lavender water, and rose Rappes Jaug, fine Italian hair powder, English pomatum, variety of new fashioned caps, fillets, neck laces, &c. 16 19



To the Printer of the New-York Journal, for the  
**POETS CORNER.**

**AN ODE.**

WHEN I the Heavens contemplate Lord!  
And all the shining Frame,  
My Soul in silent Transport lost,  
Adores thy holy Name.  
There runs the Sun his radiant Course,  
Thro' known tho' pathless Ways,  
Dispensing Light and genial heat,  
To all his Orb surveys.  
But oh! how solemn is the Scene,  
When now at Even-tide,  
The shadowy Moon ascends her Throne,  
And rules with milder Pride!  
The stretching Eye with curious gaze,  
Travels thro' Fields of light;  
Beholds the rolling Spheres,  
And glittering Hosts of Night.  
What countless Miriads of Stars,  
Adorn the wide Expanse!  
And yet what Numbers shine remote,  
And mock the keenest Glimpse?  
Millions of Orbs divinely bright,  
And of enormous Size,  
That with their Beams glad other Worlds,  
And luminesc other Skies.  
Perhaps themselves are glorious Worlds,  
Each of more perfect Kind,  
Stock'd with a Race of nobler Form,  
And more exalted Mind?  
Who knows how far Creation may  
In just Gradation rise,  
Opening new Wonders to the Thought,  
New Beauties to the Eyes!  
The Imagination fires my Soul,  
My Breast with Rapture glows,  
And every Faculty O Lord!  
With Gratitude o'erflows.  
If the Reflection gives such Joys,  
Where all we see is veil'd,  
How must they rise in excellence  
Their Glories unconceal'd?  
When we shall clearly comprehend  
Thy Wisdom, boundless Love,  
Protecting, guiding, all below,  
And blessing all above?  
Hasten O Lord! the happy Hour  
When freed from this dull Clay,  
My Soul shall reach its native Skies,  
And view the Realms of Day.  
How long shall I oppress with Life,  
Four out my Plights to thee?  
O! speed my Flight where Face to Face  
Thy Glory I may see.  
Admit me to that Heaven of Heavens,  
Where thou supreme dost reign,  
In Bliss too vast for Thought to reach,  
Or Language to explain.

B. J.

**To be sold, at public Vendue,**

Tuesday the Fifth Day of April next, to begin at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Isaac Sebring, near the Ferry in King's County.

**A Quantity of Men's Wearing**

Apparel, &c. &c.

N. B. There is also to be sold at private Sale, a complete Set of Surgeon's Instruments, (made by Cargil) likewise a Chest, containing Variety of useful Medicines, Books, &c. &c.  
New-York, March 27, 1768. 15 17

**ALL Persons indebted to the Estate**

of the late Abraham Dopeyter, Esq; deceased, by Bond, Bill, or Book, (which Debts are now vested in John Cruget, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lisenard, Henry Holland, and William Bayard, Trustees, appointed by a Law, and for the Use of this Colony) are desired forthwith to pay the same to John Cruget, one of the said Trustees, to prevent Actions being commenced for the said Debts. 15 18

To be sold at public Vendue, on Monday the second Day of May next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premises,

**A Dot of Land, (situate at Lunch-**

burg, on the River, between the House of Mr. Conrad Fleck, and Mr. Albert Van Loon, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Church) containing about 16 Acres, four Acres of which are very good Meadow fit for Mowing, and all the rest fine valuable Land, the whole inclosed in a middling Fence, together with the following Improvements, all very good, viz.

A framed dwelling House of 25 Feet Square, with a Kitchen adjoining, a Barn about 25 Feet by 30, a Bark-Mill, a Tan-Yard with three or four Vats, well watered; with a Well near the House, a Garden of about an Acre, and an Orchard of too bearing Apple Trees: The Lot is entitled to the Privilege of cutting Timber and Firewood for the same; and an indisputable Title will be given to the Purchaser.

At the same Time, the Subscriber will also sell at Vendue, a very handy Country born Negro Wench, about 17 Years of Age, who understands all Sorts of House Work; all his Household Goods, a Sleigh, Plough, Roll Waggon, farming Tools and Utensils, Cattle, &c. &c.

The Sale to continue till all are sold.

15 18

MATTHIAS HALENECK.

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

March 27, 1768.

**THERE is in the Inlet, the South**

Side of Long-Island, opposite Islip in Suffolk County, a small Sloop loaded with Pitch, Pine Plank, Boards and Scantling, mark'd with the Number of Feet, and Letter A; lies aground, an Anchor ahead, without any Man on board, her Quarter-Deck broke up, and drove ashore with the Lumber that was on her Main-Deck: For further Accounts inquire of RICHARD WILLITS, at Islip. 15 18

Newark, in Newcastle County, upon Delaware, March 9, 1768.

**RUN away from the subscriber,**

on the 8th instant, Joseph Priestman, by trade a breeches-maker, and understands something of Shammy dressing. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, round faced and pock marked, with long brown hair, tied behind: Had on when he went away, a blue body-coat and a blue surtout, with buckskin breeches, and a good white linen shirt: He had also check linen with him, a white fustian body-coat, and a new pair of doe-skin gloves, of the best kind. Whoever apprehends him, so as the subscriber may get him again, shall receive a reward of three pounds from JACOB LEMMON.

N. B. He can write well, and is supposed to be now in Philadelphia, most probably intending for New-York.

New-York, March 14, 1768.

**RUN away on the 12th Inst. from**

the City of New-York, three indentured German Servants, viz. one belonging to John Slidell, Soap-Boiler and Tallow-Chandler, in the Broad-Way, named Johannes Fincenfor, a tall well made Man, about Six Feet three or four Inches high, short brown Hair, has a Scar from his Mouth almost half Way his left Cheek, is somewhat pitted with the Small-Pox, and speaks broken English: He had on when he went away a short brown napp'd Coat without Lining, a blue Waistcoat, old Buckskin breeches, a new Castor Hat, old Shoes, with a Piece cut out of one of them by the Stroke of an Ax.

Another of the Servants, belonging to Mr. Peter Hassen-clever, is named Alexander Burgert, about Five Feet high, has a round Face, is aged about 24 Years, had on a green Livery Suit, and a white Cloth Great Coat. The other, belonging to Mr. Philip Lidack, Baker, named John George Tiebott, aged about 24 Years, Five Feet high, has a smooth well looking Face, walks a little stooping and wears his Hair tied up: He had on a blue, and a white Cloth Coats, and Buckskin breeches. Two of the said Servants are Bakers by Trade. Whoever takes up and returns the said Servants, or any of them, to New-York, shall have Forty Shillings New-York for each so returned, and all reasonable Charges paid.

N. B. All Persons on their Peril, are warned not to harbour, conceal or carry away the said Servants, or either of them.

JOHN SLIDELL,  
PHILIP LIDACK,  
PETER HASSENCLEVER.

To be sold reasonably by John Pell, of Sheffield, in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Farmer;

**THE New-Hampshire Title to**

Twenty Thousand Acres of a certain Tract of rich fertile Land, erected by the said Government into a Township by the Name of Tunbridge, situate, lying and being within this Province, about Thirty-six Miles North of Charles-Town or Number-Four, bounded easterly by Stratford, southerly by Royalton. The Number of Families that have for four or five Years past settled upon the adjoining Lands affords the strongest Prospect of that Tract being speedily settled: For Particulars apply to John Kelly, who is empowered to sell the same.

New-York, March 2, 1768.

(13 16)

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the honourable court of probates, for the district of Stamford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of Mr. Ebenezer Woolter, late of said Stamford, deceased, which is represented insolvent: Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business at the house of Mr. Isaac Quintard, inn-holder, in said Stamford, on the second Wednesday of March, April and May next, from one to six of the clock in the afternoon; and all persons who have any demands on said estate, and shall not exhibit their accounts by said 2d Wednesday of May, will be barred and excluded from having their accounts allowed.

NATHANIEL HUBBARD,  
CHARLES WENB, } Commissioners.  
SAMUEL JARVIS.

Stamford, February 25, 1768.

(13 16)

**RED and white PORT, very excellent**  
in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter-Casks, to be sold by CHARLES NICOLL, at the White-Hall. 26.

**THE LOAN OFFICERS for the**

City and County of New-York, give Notice to all Persons indebted to their Office, That agreeable to an Act of this Colony, the last Payment on their respective Mortgages, both Principal and Interest, becomes due the Third Tuesday in April next, and that if the Monies are not paid within twenty-two Days after the said Tuesday, the Law directs that the Premises, shall in the Evening of the said Day, be publicly advertised for Sale, and be sold on the last Tuesday in May. The Loan Officers therefore earnestly entreat every one concerned, not to put them to the disagreeable Necessity of publishing their Houses or Lands for Sale, as they will strictly adhere to the Intent and Meaning of the Law.

N. B. Attendance will be given at the House of Theodorus Van Wyck.

JACOBUS ROOSEVELT, } Loan Officers.  
THEOD. VAN WYCK,

New-York, Jan. 19, 1768.

8 11

Treasury-Office, Colony of New-York, the 19th February, 1768.

**BY an Act of the Governor, Council**

and General Assembly of this Colony passed the third instant, entitled, "An Act directing the Executors, named in the last Will and Testament of Abraham De Peyster, Esq; deceased, late Treasurer of this Colony, and Frederick De Peyster, Esq; to deliver all public Monies in their Hands, to the present Treasurer of this Colony, and for other Purposes therein-mentioned." It is among other Things enacted and ordered, that all Persons indebted for Duties on Slaves, Wine, Rum, Brandy, &c. and also for the Duty of Excise on Strong Liquors retailed in this Colony, do pay the same to the present Treasurer of this Colony, or to the Treasurer thereof for the Time being.

All Persons indebted for either of the said Duties, are therefore desired to pay the same forthwith to me the Subscriber, and thereby prevent the rigorous Steps required by the said Act, (in Case of Default of Payment) to be taken by 13 18 ABRAHAM LOTT, Treasurer.

**To be sold, at public Vendue,**

ON Wednesday the thirtieth day of March next, the house and lot of ground belonging to the estate of Catherine Bratt, deceased, situate in Smith-street, now in the occupation of Jeremiah Wool, being on the west side of the said street; the lot contains in length on both sides, seventy feet; and twenty-eight feet, in breadth, front and rear,—a good title will be given. Feb. 24, 1768. 13 15

**ON Monday the 11th of April**

next, will be sold at public Vendue, at the Dwelling House of Henry Clopper, opposite to Mr. William Ludlow's, in Dock-Street, An Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Saddler's Ware; also all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. New-York, March 10, 1768. 14 17

**TO BE LET,**

**BY JAMES VAN VARCK,** for one or more Years, from the first of May next, at a very low Rent, together or separate,—the Dwelling-House, Bake-House, and large Store-House, now in the Tenure of the Widow Brower, near the Battery. 14

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A Plantation lying and being in** Middletown, County of Monmouth and Province of East-New-Jersey, containing two or three Hundred Acres, either more or less as may best suit the Purchaser; situate within one Mile and a Half of Middletown-Point, and two Miles of Chingora-Bay, where is plenty of Fishing, Oystering, and Claming, and within 1 Mile of a Grist-Mill and half a Mile of a Saw-Mill: There is on it a tolerable good dwelling House and Orchard, and about Sixty Acres of Upland and Meadow cleared, all in good Fence; the Wood Land well timbered, and the whole watered:—An indisputable Title will be given for the same, by the Subscriber, living near the Premises. 14 JAMES KEARNEY.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**At Brookline-Ferry, in King's-County, L. Island, FIVE Lots of GROUND, lying** about three Quarters of a Mile distant from the Ferry, right over against the City of New-York, and adjoining to the River, containing 114 Feet in Length and 15 Feet in Front and Rear. Also to be Sold or Let for Years, Sundry Lots of Ground, lying on the right Hand along the common High-Way from the Ferry to the Half-Way between that and Brookline; being all very convenient for Brewers, Bolters, Bakers, Ship-Carpenters, Shop-Keepers or Merchants, as also for planting or gardening. Whoever inclines to purchase or lease the said Lands, may apply to the Subscriber living on the Premises, who will agree on reasonable Terms, and can give a good Title. He has also to sell a middle aged Negro Wench, who understands all Sorts of House-Work, a Negro Girl and a Negro Boy. 14 18 AERT MIDDAGH.

**Hendrick Oudenaarde,**

Broker, on ROTTEN-ROW,

**BEGS** Leave to acquaint the Publick, and Inhabitants of this City, that he has just opened a Store of choice Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Pepper, Rice, &c. By wholesale and retail: and kindly desires to be favoured with their Custom.

He likewise Charters Vessels for different Ports of Europe and the West-Indies.

Also, collects in Freight Money, Manages Transactions relating to the Accounts of Vessels and Cargoes, for both Masters and Owners.

AND at his Office, several Sums of Money are to be let upon interest, on approv'd personal Security, or Mortgages upon Houses or lands, from £. 100 to 1000 and upwards: In particular he has at present a Sum of £. 3000 to dispose of in not less Sums than £. 500: and for the Advantage of Commerce,—has Money to let upon Bottomry.

ANY Person wanting either, may depend upon being served with the utmost dispatch; and the strictest Honour and Secrecy, shall be observed in the Execution of his Office, by their most obedient humble Servant.

N. B. Said Oudenaarde supplys Orders in Town, Country, or elsewhere abroad, (for any kinds of Goods) with Care and Expedition, at a reasonable Brokerage.

**Benjamin & Amos Underhill,**

On Brewer's Wharf, near Beekman's-Slip, have for Sale,

**CORDAGE** of all sizes, pitch, tar, turpentine, and many other articles of ship-chandlery: rum, wines, brandy, Geneva, by whole sale and retail: Also, pork, beef, butter, flour, brown bread, &c. &c. 5

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# SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1316.

[THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1768.]

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, Dec. 19.

On the CRITICAL SITUATION of AFFAIRS.

**T**HERE never was an era in the English History, wherein so many ominous and ill-boding appearances concurred, as at present; and yet never were people more listless and inattentive to them. An immense national debt; a decline of manufactures; taxations as numerous, as burdensome; a fifth part of our subjects denying our authority; a petty Prince insulting us; timidity in government; a war, perhaps, not distant, with extreme venality, and many et ceteras; form a catalogue sufficient to alarm the securest. This is not the empty rant of political writers; the facts are incontestible, and as such, long since recognized by the public. I shall confine myself to one object.

It is well known, that our woollen manufacture, which Nature seems to point out as our staple commodity, at first laid the foundation of our commerce, in the reign of Henry VII. and as it improved in after ages, other branches of trade sprang from thence. But our exports to the Levant, the Northern parts of Europe, to Germany, and lately to Portugal, are very much diminished, and in time will come to nothing. In most of these countries, the value of money does not decrease in the same proportion as with us; hence they neither can nor will buy our goods, if they can be procured cheaper elsewhere. Our riches increase the price of the necessaries of life, and also that of labour; so that our manufactures are loaded with expences which they cannot bear, and yet this additional advance is no greater profit than was had forty years ago on such articles. Thus we see that wealth inevitably destroys our trade.—The French, exceedingly apprehensive of this disadvantage, have, with the utmost vigour, applied themselves to the woollen business since the peace; we find them using every means to get our wool, and I am afraid with too much success, from the West and Southward parts of Ireland, where they have many friends. Their frugality and perseverance will probably make them under-sell us in every market. This they have already done in Europe, and they have almost entirely engrossed the Spanish trade in the West-Indies. But it may be asked, if there is such a decline of trade, whence is it, that there are not more visible marks of it?—The answer is, because the same demand for goods still continues, though turned into a different channel; and this is to America. We have made an exchange very much for the better; for we supply three millions of subjects with clothing, iron-work, &c. and, in return, have their commodities; some we work up, others we re-export, deriving thereby to the revenue a large and certain income.

Many years ago, the woollen manufacture was estimated at eight millions, and our exports at two, which made the balance of trade very much in our favour. It is positively, and I believe, truly asserted, that the colonies take off one half of our manufactures; deduct from the other half our home consumption, and our exports will appear but small. If then this only vent to America should be shut up, what will become of the millions of good, faithful and industrious subjects, whose sole subsistence depends on the woollen branch? The colonies, we find, are determined not to import any thing but some very cheap cloth, and as little of that as possible. They abound in as good sheep-land as any in the world; the hands which, in their infancy, were employed in clearing land, now they are become numerous, can apply to fabrication; our artists are daily migrating thither; will any one then say, it is impossible for them to supply themselves in a short time?—The consequences to this country must be very fatal; already our working poor are half starving, and if the source of that pittance, whereon they at present subsist, is dried up, those very men, who, from situation, fortune, and knowledge, ought to relieve these distresses, will be the first to feel the restless force of popular madness and despair, pushed on by hunger, and extreme penury. God grant those times may never come!—For my own part, I rest contented and assured, that the guardians of our political happiness will give all the attention due to national affairs of the last importance, and, as far as human wisdom can, provide for our present and future felicity.

Salisbury, Dec. 15.

O T H O.

\* These are the effects of Grenvillian politics! and if still pursued, the consequences must needs be fatal.

BOSTON, March 7.

LETTER from the Earl of SHELBURNE, printed in Consequence of the Governor's Permission.\*

WHITEHALL, 17th September 1767.

**SIR,**  
I HAVE the Pleasure to signify to you his Majesty's Approbation of your Conduct, and to acquaint you he is graciously pleased to approve of your having exerted the Power lodged in you by the Constitution of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, of negating Councillors in the late Election, which appears from your several Letters to have been done with due Deliberation and Judgment.

Those who framed the present Charter very wisely provided that this Power should be placed in the Governor as an occasional Check upon any indiscreet Use of the Right of electing Councillors, which was given by Charter to the Assembly, which might at certain Periods by an improper Exercise, have a Tendency to disturb the Deliberations of that Part of the Legislature from whom the greatest Gravity and Moderation is more peculiarly to be expected. As long therefore as the Assembly shall exert their Right of Election to the Exclusion of the principal Officers of Government from Council, whose Presence there as Councillors so manifestly tends to facilitate the Course of public Business, and who have therefore been before this Period usually elected, and whilst in particular they exclude Men of such unexceptionable Characters as both the present Lieutenant Governor and Secretary undoubtedly are, and that too at a Time when it is more peculiarly the Duty of all Parts of the Constitution to promote the re-establishment of Tranquillity, and not forego the least Occasion of evincing the Duty and Attachment of the Colony towards Great-Britain. It cannot under such Circumstances be surprising that his Majesty's Governor exerts the Right entrusted to him by the same Constitution, to the Purpose of excluding those from the Council whose mistaken Zeal may have led them into improper Excesses, and whose private Refinements "and" (I should be sorry to ascribe to them) "motives still more blameable," may in your Opinion further lead them to embarrass the Administration, and endanger the Quiet of the Province.

The Dispute which has arisen concerning the Lieutenant Governor's being present without a Voice at the Deliberations of the Council, is no otherwise important than as it tends to shew a "warmth" in "the House of Representatives" which I am extremely sorry for. "There is no Pretence" of Danger to be apprehended from the Presence of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, "there is no Novelty in the Practice, and there is apparent Utility and Propriety in admitting him to be present at the Deliberations of the Council, who may be suddenly called to the Administration of the Province."

If this Opposition to the Lieutenant Governor's sitting in Council is to be considered as personal, it must appear here very extraordinary that a Person of his very respectable Character, and whose Learning and Ability has been exerted in the Service of America, should yet meet with so much Animosity and Ill-will in a Province which seems to "owe him particular Obligations."

But the Question concerning his Administration seems to lie after all in the Breast of the Council only as being the proper Judges of their own Privileges, and as having the best Right to determine whom they will admit to be present at their Deliberations.

As to what concerns the Agency of the Province, it is doubtless a Point that merits Attention. But as Matters of this Nature from other Provinces have been heretofore under the Consideration of the Lords of Trade, His Majesty has been pleased to refer the whole Matter to their Lordships, for their Report, before any Determination shall be taken thereupon.

I am to inform you, Sir, that it is his Majesty's determined Resolution to extend to you his Countenance and Protection in every constitutional Measure that shall be found necessary for the Support of his Government in the Massachusetts Bay: And it will be your Care and your Duty to avail yourself of such Protection in those Cases only, where the Honour and Dignity of his Majesty's Government is really either mediately or immediately concerned.

It is unnecessary to observe that the Nature of the English Constitution is such as to furnish no real

\* See his Message to the House, in our Paper March 10, No. 1314

Ground of Jealousy to the Colonies,\* and where there is so large a Foundation of Confidence, it cannot be, but that accidental Jealousies must subside, and Things again return to their proper and natural Course. "The extremes even of legal Right, on either Side, tho' sometimes necessary, are always inconvenient, and Men of real Property, who must be sensible that their own Property is connected with the Tranquillity of the Province, will not long be inactive, and suffer their Quiet to be disturbed, and the Peace and Safety of the State endangered by the Indiscretion or Resentment of any."

I am with great Truth and Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

SHELBURNE.

\* How strange is this Expression and Insinuation!—As if it was imagined—that the Jealousy of the Colonies arose from their Dislike of the Nature of the English Constitution! Whereas all they claim or desire, is the Preservation and full Operation of that Constitution, both in England and America. And the Uneasiness of the Colonies arises not only from Jealousy of arbitrary Designs against them, but from real Conviction, Demonstration and Experience of actual Impositions upon them,—such as the Stamp-Act, the Bill-Act, the Acts imposing Duties on our Goods imported from England, &c. in direct Violation of the English Constitution, and equally Destruction to Great-Britain and her Colonies.

Messieurs EDDES and GILL,

Please to insert the following in your next Paper.

Yours, &c. F. B.  
CORCYRA, a Colony of Corinth, being unjustly treated, by their Parent-State, sent Ambassadors to Athens, imploring Aid and Protection.—Part of the Address made, by those Ambassadors, to the Athenians, was as follows.

"Men of Athens! If they (the Corinthians) object Injustice, in that you receive their Colony, henceforth let them learn, that all Colonies, so long as they receive no Wrong from their Mother City, so long they honour her; but when they suffer Injuries from her, they then become Alienated; for they are not sent out to be the Slaves of them that stay, but to be their Equals." THUCYDIDES.

We are informed from good authority, that in the Parish of Stoughtonham, there is lately discovered a large body of very rich mountain iron ore, that runs in large veins, and is taken out of the earth in Blocks, of which, some of near a ton weight. Part thereof upon proof, at different forges, is found to produce an uncommon proportion of the toughest and best sort of iron, supposed to be at least equal in quality to any heretofore produced in British America.

Feb 29. Soon after the meeting of the p—t, Mr. G—G— produced some American newspapers, which he said contained doctrines of a dangerous and alarming tendency; and proposed that the printer should be sent for, and the author enquired after! Upon this Mr. C—y replied, that the gentleman's motion was contrary to the order of the house; that beside it was only reasonable, before they sent for printers and authors from such a distance, they should make reformation at home, among those who were just at hand.—It was then put off for six months.

From the Votes of the House of Commons.

Mercurii, 25 die Novembris, 1767.

Ordered, that an account of the quantities of Wheat and Wheat flour, imported from America, since January 1st, 1767, should be laid before the house.

That the Rice, Sage, Powder and Vermicelli, imported since May 4th, 1767.

That the quantity of Salted Fish, imported from hence since January 1st, 1767.

That the Grand Committee for Religion, do sit every Tuesday afternoon.

That the Grand Committee for Grievances, do sit every Thursday afternoon.

That the Grand Committee for Courts of Justice, sit every Saturday.—And,

The Grand Committee for Trade, every Friday.

That the Sergeant at Arms attending this house, do, from time to time, take into his custody, any stranger or strangers, that he shall see, or be informed of to be, in the house or gallery, while the house, or any Committee of the whole house is sitting; and that no person so taken into custody be discharged out of custody without the special order of the house.

That the back door of the Speaker's chamber be locked up every morning at the sitting of the house, and the key be delivered to the clerk, to be locked up by him; and that he do not presume to deliver the same to any person whatsoever,



...at arms attending this house, do take care to clear the *Speaker's* chamber every day, before the door is locked up.

That no member of this house do presume to bring any stranger or strangers into this house, or gallery thereof, while the house is sitting.

A COMPLAINT being offered to be made to the house, of a PRINTED PAPER, as containing seditious and dangerous doctrine, and in breach of privilege of the house; and a debate arising in the house, concerning the orders of the house touching the manner in which such complaints ought to be received, it was ordered, that the debate be adjourned till Friday morning next.

*Veneris, 27 die Novembris, 1767.* The order of day being read, for refusing the adjourned debate of Wednesday last, concerning the orders of the house touching the manner in which such complaints as that which was then offered to be made to the house ought to be received. The house was moved that the entry in the journal of the house, of the 23d January, 1692, relating to a complaint then made to the house, might be read.

And the same was read accordingly.

Resolved, That the said debate be further adjourned till this day *fix* months.

*Mercurii, 20 die Decembris.* That the importation of all salted provisions be admitted duty free.

*December 21.* His Majesty signed the act for the free importation of Indian corn or maize, from any of his Majesty's colonies in America, for a time therein limited.

*Luna, 21 Decembris, 1767.* That the house will, at the rising of the house this day, adjourn till the 14th of January next.

Letters from London, mention, that American affairs will be taken into consideration the 16th January, immediately after the meeting of the parliament. No person whatever is to be admitted, and the doors are to be kept shut during the whole time of the deliberation.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boston, dated Dec. 10, 1767.*

"You may possibly hear soon of the two Secretaries going out, and the Duke of Bedford's Friends, filling their places, in a better manner than they have done.—If this change takes place your swagging people had better draw in a little.

*Dec. 29.* Thus far had I wrote when the news arrived of your Boston association.—could those people have thought of any measure more effectually to alienate mens minds here, and make the town of Boston the first to feel the weight of Parliamentary Authority.—The time is not far off when I would not wish to be in the situation of some of your incendiaries." (A RASCAL)

*St. JOHN'S, (in Antigua,) January 27.* In our last we mentioned the arrival of the snow Rodney, Nicholas Purdy, from London, for Maryland, with convicts; since which we have received an extract from the ship's log-book, which we infer, that the public may be acquainted with the hardships these poor wretches sustained during their terrible voyage.

**JOURNAL.**  
September 17. Came through the Downs.—October 5, Came too on the Mother Bank after beating, &c.—7th, discovered a scheme of the convicts to take away the ship—10th, set sail with clear weather and steady breeze, wind N. by E.—Dec. 12th, convicts, wet.—14th, 15th, 16th, no observation; cloudy weather; a very heavy gale on the 15th, with thunder and lightning; the ship laboured very much; the convicts wet below, as all the upper works are open—19th, convict James Allyn died—21st, ship opens more than usual; a gale—23d, William Brown, a convict died; ship makes much water—25th no observation; a heavy gale, and a great sea; ship labours very much, and makes a great deal of water—26th, found the bolts of the standards between decks, broke by yesterday's gale, so that they are of no service to the ship, which opens fore and aft, and leaks much—27th, more water—28th, a great deal of water—29th, a very heavy gale of wind, and high sea; a stroke of the sea upon the starboard quarter, broke the tiller short off in the rudder head; pump every half hour; nailed canvas over the bows, and seams of the fore-castle—30th, obliged to make some of the convicts assist in working and pumping the ship: Every thing in a bad situation; only 30 pieces of pork, and 100lb. of bread, for 105 people, and no probability of getting into Virginia.—31st, the people wrote to the Captain, desired to know what he intended to do with the ship in that situation, expecting every moment to founder; and the convicts almost starved for want of food, and almost drowned with water between decks; only two biscuits a day. At 7 A. M. the ship received so severe a shock from a stroke of the sea, that it was necessary to keep one pump continually a going; at eight not being able to lay too any longer, was obliged to bear away to the southward, hoping to get into South-Carolina, lat. 35: 36, lon. 71, 27. W.—Jan. 1. John Jay, convict, died:—2d, being near the lat. of Carolina, and by account 10 degrees to the Eastward of it in a heavy gale of wind, and having only 24 pieces of beef, 22 pieces of pork, and 600 weight of bread, to feed 104 people, to bear away for Antigua; the vessel being much wrecked in hull and rigging, and it being impossible to get into any port upon the continent; 4. P. M. found four of the fore-throwds broke; Richard Owen, convict, died—3d, convicts in a very poor condition, very low, and many sick—5th, in lat. 31. long. 95. 56. contrary winds; provisions almost expended, convicts only three ounces of bread a day, and so great was their distress that they eat the very vermin which they picked off themselves. The ship's company, upon whose lives depended the welfare of the whole, fared but little better; their 24 hours allowance, being insufficient for one man's meal—7th, examined the convicts, their condition truly miserable; full of sores and ulcers, very low, and have lain for three weeks absolutely in water, the vessel being almost tore

to pieces, by the many severe storms she encountered—10th, 14th, and 17th, William Smith, Joseph Green, Joseph James, William Stude, and John Cole, convicts, died—20th, having no provisions of any kind to issue to the poor unhappy creatures, the company and myself, I opened a cask of cheese containing 100lb. consigned to Charles Carroll, Esq, the poor wretches having long ago eat their leather breeches, and every shoe they found in the vessel.—At noon they saw Antigua, distant 7 leagues.

### TO BE LET,

On reasonable terms, and long leases will be given to those who intend valuable improvements, many very valuable and well situated lots, not already tenanted. (Several of them being on the next street to the harbour.) near the center of the city of PENSACOLA, in West-Florida, within the following bounds, viz.

**THREE** hundred and forty feet on the east side of Cumberland Street, taking in the whole space between Pitt Street, and Mansfield Street, with the corners at each of those streets; eighty feet on the north side of Mansfield Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; eighty feet on the south side of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street, including the corner lots; one hundred and sixty feet on the south side of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; one hundred and seventy feet on the south side of Cumberland Street, from the corner of Pitt Street, towards Mansfield Street; one hundred and sixty feet on the south side of Granby Street, one hundred and seventy feet deep, between Cumberland Street and Johnson Street; eighty feet on the south side of Princes and from the corner of Prince's-Street, one hundred and seventy feet fronting the square lay'd out for a public market, eighty feet fronting the harbour, extending two hundred feet back to the east swamp and fresh water river; three hundred and fifteen feet on the south side of Gratton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep, with three streets running through this space, and adjoining a fresh water rivelet on the east side; one hundred and five feet front on the north side of Gratton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the south side of Prince's Street, with a fresh water rivelet running through these lots also; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep, on the south side of Gratton Street, near Charlotte Street; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the north side of Conway Street.

ALSO, the east and west swamp, adjoining and encompassing about two thirds of the city of Pensacola, on the land side; each of them has a fresh water brook running through the center of them, known by the names of the east and west brooks, they bound on the east and west harbours, and are esteemed the best adapted lands in the whole Province for gardens; they are so level that water can be led from the brooks into trenches through every plat in the gardens; the timber, brush and underwood is entirely cleared off them; the soil is black mould, and easily cultivated and in such esteem that the inhabitants carry the mould from these swamps, to improve their gardens in the town:—As there is little winter in that climate the gardens may be kept in continued culture the whole year.—Arbours of vines would form a profitable shade from the summers over the garden plats:—grapes—oranges—lemons—limes—pomegranates—citron—almonds—olives—figs—pistachios—peaches—nectarines—plums—apples—lettuces, radishes, melons, cucumbers, cabbage, turnips, potatoes of the Irish and Carolina kinds, and almost all other fruits and vegetables produced any where on the continent of America, or West-Indies, thrive extremely well at Pensacola, where they have the advantage of a good soil.

Likewise a tract of land about 300 yards from the town, on the bay side, fit for gardens.

There is also a very fine stream fit to erect saw-mill on, with three thousand acres of fine wood-land of cedar, live oak and pitch pine on the banks of the river, leading into the east bay, (by which conveyance plenty of those timbers may be always had) about four miles from the town of Pensacola.—It can be asserted that there are few places in the world, where gardeners could make a greater profit from their labour than at Pensacola, for on enquiry it will be found the following prices have been generally given for vegetables at that place, viz. For potatoes, before the North-American ships arrive with them—9d. per pound, after those from the shipping are sold, bad and good, as they come to hand, at one dollar the bushel; turnips at 4d. half penny per pound; a good cabbage sells for half a dollar; radishes a bit a bunch, and all other vegetables in proportion; fat chickens and young ducks sell from 8 to 12 bits a piece;—notwithstanding beef and plenty of venison is sold from 4d. half penny to a bit per pound; plenty of good oysters for the gathering, and many kinds of very good fish, as cheap as at New-York.—So that at that place industrious, sober, and frugal people cannot fail of soon growing rich.—As there are no lands in or near Pensacola, but such as are private property.—Those who intend to go from these parts to settle at that place, will have great advantage in making their terms before they set out for any of the above premises, with JAMES THOMPSON, at New-York, and those who are on the spot, can view the lots, and may apply to the Hon. David and George Raincock, Esqrs, at Pensacola, who are empowered to rent them.

*Pensacola, Feb. 10, 1768.*

To be sold, at public Vendue, on Thursday the 31st Day of March,

**THE** plantation of John Gordon, situate in Cranbury, in Middlesex county, east New-Jersey, containing about 200 acres, whereon is a house, barn, orchard, and other improvements, conveniently situated to mills and places of worship, and about five miles from Spotswood. The vendue to be held on the premises; one third of the purchase money being paid down, good security will be taken for the remainder, paying interest.—For further particulars apply to JOHN BARNKRIE, at Perth-Amboy, who has power to sell.

**WANTED,**  
**A** Good House Maid and Kitchen Maid; also a smart Lad, to wait at Table, with good Characters.—Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange.

**WANTED,**  
**A** Person to provide Victuals, and to cook, for the College.—Inquire at the President's Chambers.  
*King's-College, March 9, 1768.*

**M. PHILIPS,**  
Has just imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

**A** Large Assortment of **MILLENARY** of the newest and genteelst Taste; also a great Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. 95

*Hackensack, at the New-Bridge,*

**WE** the subscribers, being encouraged by the favourable notice, and approbation of many gentlemen of character, both in city and country, to pursue our present business; do hereby, from an expectation of further encouragement, inform the public, that it is our honest design, in conjunction with each other, in order to extend our usefulness to mankind in general, to continue to teach the learned languages: A necessary and beautiful accomplishment for young gentlemen who desire to make any considerable figure in life, as they are the proper foundation of all other advances in speculative knowledge, in the most approved method; with the same accuracy and care as formerly, and hope our good intentions, together with our diligence, and assiduous labour, will always be such, as to merit the assistance and approbation of all gentlemen of letters.

Strangers may have satisfaction, as to the character of the school, by applying to a number of competent judges, in New-York, whose sons are now under tuition; and as another inducement the situation of the place is almost sufficient of itself to recommend it.

It is healthy, pleasant, and inviting; it abounds with innocent and necessary pleasure and amusement: But, at the same time, youth are very little exposed to vice, or dangerous examples to corrupt their morals.

The neighbourhood is exceedingly well calculated for boarding children, and is heartily disposed to encourage so public a utility. Board may be procured in the best families, at the usual price: All possible care is, and will be taken, for good accommodations. There is sufficient room for boarding twice the number of scholars that are at present in the school, without exposing them to any inconvenient distance.

There is also a third person to teach English, writing and arithmetic, who instructs the latin scholars in those branches of education, such a portion of time every day, as not to interfere with their stated studies, for a small additional consideration per quarter.

We are the publick's much obliged, and Most obedient humble servants,  
**STEPHANUS VOORHEES,**  
**FRANCIS BARBER.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the stated Meetings of the General Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, are held at Perth-Amboy, on the 2d Tuesday in April and 2d Tuesday in September.  
**JAMES PARKER,**  
*Perth-Amboy, Feb. 22, 1768.*

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A** Farm, situate in the Township of Bedminster, county of Somerset, and province of New-Jersey, lately the property of Jeremiah Bright, containing 210 acres, 70 or 80 acres of which is cleared fit for tillage, 20 or 30 acres of improved meadow, and as many more may be made; the remainder of the land is well timbered; on the farm is a good stone house two stories; a barn, and other out-houses, a bearing orchard of about 150 apple-trees, the whole in good fence, and a fine lively stream running through the same.—Inquire of Doctor Lewis Johnston, John Barberie, Stephen Skinner, or John Johnston, at Perth-Amboy, who will give easy payments, and an indisputable title for the same, good bonds will be taken in payment.  
*Perth-Amboy, Feb. 18, 1768.*

**To the PUBLICK,**  
**PETER VIANEY,**

*Music, Fencing, and Dancing-Master;*  
**W**HO keeps a private and public school opposite to the Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the exchange, having heard that a report has been spread, that he asks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it necessary to contradict publicly a report certainly publish'd to prevent him from getting scholars.—His demand was no more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, however at the desire of some gentlemen and ladies, he will for the future teach at a pistole a quarter, and a pistole entrance, and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that choose to be taught, at their own houses.—He will teach French country dances, either at home or abroad.

Just imported in the *Minerva*, Captain Tillet, from London, and to be sold by  
**WILLIAM SHIPMAN,**

At Mr. John Ide Myer's, at the lower End of Little Dock-Street, next Door to Mr. John Adee's Flour Store, and near the Counties-Market, viz.

**BLACK and white flowered, and plain**  
sattin, spotted do. figured sarjanet, striped luteffring, Shire mulin, strip'd and colour'd gauze, quality, and shoe binding; superfine worsted shades, bed-side carpetting, flannels; Hose's shoes, neat London made boots, flowered and plain wine glasses, enamel'd half pint wine and water glasses, tumblers; cotton, thread and worsted hose, neat steel snuff-boxes and stands, sugar nippers, nail ditto, cork/crowes, penknives, lancets, scissors, nut-crackers, very neat gentlemen and ladies steel watch chains, one handsome double belted plated tea kitchen and stand; two good silver watches, one set of image china, and tea board for do. gilt paper, and plain ditto, prints of New-market, chaise match, and other designs; books of architecture, perpetual instruments for showing the sun's declination, one case of surgeon's instruments, &c. &c.

**TO BE LET, for one Year front**  
the first Day of May next, the Exchange House, at the lower End of Broad-Street; the Rent may be known, by inquiring at the Town-Clark's Office. 8—